

Strong moral and spiritual beliefs have always placed our Nation on the side of right and principle as opposed to greed and oppression. Our democratic form of government has created an American citizen who is tolerant, self-reliant, intelligent, and conscious of his rights and the rights of others.

Abraham Lincoln was born in a one-room log cabin in the backwoods of Kentucky. With little formal education, he gradually ascended the ladder of fame. He was defeated for Congress and for the U.S. Senate. But, he did not become disillusioned and embittered. Instead, he continued onward and became the President of the United States.

Alfred E. Smith was born in the East Side of New York City. He worked in the fish markets and, as he grew up, saw little of the world except the slum sections of that great city. But Al Smith was four times elected Governor of New York State and was the Democratic standard bearer for the Presidency in 1928.

Immorality in government and among the American people is today posing as a great threat to true democracy. This threat is paralleled by complacency and indifference on the part of the American people. If we are to preserve democracy, we must use democracy. If freedom is to grow, we must use that freedom.

How many people today exercise the privilege of publicly stating their views on the state of the Nation? One-half of the American people are members of no church of any denomination whatsoever. Yet, America was founded and has prospered on Christian principles and a belief in God.

I do pay special tribute tonight to the press and radio for exercising the sacred privilege to write and discuss the things which they believe.

If any man, woman, or child in this audience tonight were to go home, get in bed, and lie flat on your back for a year without exercising the limbs, you would lose the use of arms and legs. We maintain the physical limbs of our body by constant use and exercise. So it is with the four freedoms and our democratic way of life. If we do not use them, we will surely lose these sacred privileges.

I am thinking tonight of scientific advancements. The men who made the atomic bomb were but little older than you who sit in this graduating class. The average age of the members of the American Association of Atomic Scientists is 29 years.

Let us turn to the field of literature. William Cullen Bryant began writing poetry at an early age and wrote until he was past 80. Yet the greatest poem he ever wrote was "Thanatopsis," written as a young man. Byron, Keats, and Shelley, of England, were all young men when they wrote their masterpieces.

In the realm of government and politics, William Pitt was Prime Minister of Great Britain at the age of 24. He is acclaimed by most historians as the greatest Prime Minister Britain ever had, greater even than Winston Churchill. William Pitt saved England in the greatest of Napoleonic wars.

In America, Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence when he was 33 years of age. Alexander Hamilton, the father of the American currency and one of the founders of the American Constitution, was adjutant to Gen. George Washington at the age of 20 and helped to plan the campaigns which made this country independent. Madison and Monroe were both young men when they fought for the American Constitution. John C. Calhoun, was elected to the House of Representatives at the age of 28 and in a few months was one of the outstanding leaders of the country. Henry Clay was U.S. Senator at the age of 29. A few years later on the same day he took his oath of office as a Member of the

House of Representatives. He was elected Speaker of the House, at the age of 34.

In the field of music, Mozart was playing publicly at an early age and did his greatest work as a young man.

In military science and tactics, the greatest generals the world has ever produced were young men, little older than you. Alexander the Great conquered the world before he was 33 years old. Napoleon was a lieutenant general at the age of 27, and dominated Europe at the age of 31. Hannibal was commander of the Norwegian Army at the age of 19. These three men are credited by most historians as being the greatest military generals of all times. They were at their best when they combined their great intellect with the vigor and imagination of youth.

But we must not forget the ladies. Joan of Arc was a French leader while a young woman. Florence Nightingale also made great accomplishments early in life. And behind every great man there is always a great lady.

Jesus Christ hung on Calvary's cross at the age of 33, after He had started a movement which is still growing today and has hundreds of millions in its ranks. And today a young evangelist in America—Billy Graham—has won hundreds of thousands of Americans to the cause of Christianity.

We are never too old nor too young to serve our country.

Let us not be discouraged by the cynics and those who would have us wait while America may be passing through its hour of greatest danger. Our country needs us today. Tomorrow may be too late. The past generation has failed to give us the peace that they promised, the security that was to be ours. Let us not make the same mistake and pass on to the next generation a world of chaos, of war, of fear, and of apprehension. We must act now, before it is too late, to save our country in this hour of crisis.

What we might yet accomplish within your lifetime is beyond the scope of imagination. The science fiction of yesterday is fast becoming the reality of today.

The peaceful, creative, constructive uses of science can transcend the greatest hopes of man. We stand on the brink of what could be the greatest era in the history of the world. The profound question is will we use our potentialities for good. I believe that with courage and conviction, with renewed faith in our Maker, and with a rededication to the principles upon which our country was founded, we can succeed on the frontiers of the future.

You have a great and inspiring part to play if you will. Inscribed over the Speaker's chair in the House of Representatives in Washington are the eloquent words of Daniel Webster:

"Let us develop the resources of our land, call forth its power, build its institutions, promote all its great interests, and see whether we also in our day and generation may not perform something worthy to be remembered."

May each graduate and all of you here tonight perform something worthy to be remembered.

I wish you great success in the years ahead. May you serve your community, your State, and your Nation as well as yourselves and your families. Congratulations on your fine achievements in this college, and God bless each of you.

VICE PRESIDENT'S COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS—AN APOLOGY FOR FAILURE

(Mr. DEROUNIAN (at the request of Mr. NYGAARD) to extend his remarks in the body of the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. DEROUNIAN. Mr. Speaker, today I was privileged to attend the graduation exercises at the U.S. Naval Academy where one of my appointees, Richard George Bachmann, graduated with distinction. The commencement speaker was the Vice President of the United States.

He inflicted upon those present a political harangue of apology for the failure of the Kennedy administration in foreign policy. He said that the New Frontier had "contained" communism.

If having missiles in Cuba, over 20,000 Russian troops there, and billions of dollars in Russian ammunition and arms is "containment," then he speaks a different language than the American people.

We have practically handed over Laos and Vietnam to the Communists; we have helped pro-Communist Sukarno grab a chunk of the Dutch Empire; we do not even protect the rights of our fishing boats to earn their livelihood in international waters.

All in all, the Vice President's remarks were in very bad taste. The polite applause which followed his introduction and his political tirade was an indication of respect for the office and not necessarily for the individual nor what he said.

On the same platform with the Vice President was one of our great fighting admirals, Adm. George W. Anderson, the present Naval Chief of Staff, whom the Vice President helped bounce. Admiral Anderson dared to want a strong and respected America. President Kennedy is now sending him out to pasture in Portugal.

Suffice it to say that the graduates did not hear anything very inspiring from the Vice President of the United States.

OAS FINDS COMMUNISTS TURN CUBA INTO SOVIET MILITARY CAMP AND TRAINING BASE FOR SUBVERSION

(Mr. CRAMER (at the request of Mr. NYGAARD) to extend his remarks at this point in the body of the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, report after report confirms the fact that Cuba is now a clear and present danger to the security of this hemisphere. This is again confirmed by the most recent report of the OAS eight-nation committee.

The Cuban resolution passed by Congress in 1962 called for action on the part of the United States, unilaterally or in conjunction with the OAS under these circumstances. When is there to be a meaningful program to stop subversion from Cuba and to rid Cuba of major Soviet weapons and personnel? This question can well be asked again in view of the OAS findings—that international Communists have turned Cuba into a Soviet military camp and a training base for Latin American Communists.

Are we going to sit idly by and wait until it is too late? Are we going to continue to indulge in the wishful thinking that something might miraculously happen?

This further information developed after extensive investigations is alarm-

ing. The UPI report on the findings follows:

WASHINGTON.—The organization of American States was told today that international Communists have turned Cuba into a Soviet military camp and a training base for Latin American Communists.

The report was made by an eight-nation committee of the OAS after a lengthy investigation of Communist subversive activities in Latin America.

At the same time, the OAS committee called on the 20-nation organization to ban all travel to Communist Cuba as a means to isolate the Fidel Castro regime and curb Communist agents in the area.

"Undoubtedly Cuba now constitutes the regional center for subversive action by international communism in America," the committee said in its first 60-page report. It added:

"It is no exaggeration to say that Cuba has now been converted into a Soviet military camp. It is also clear that Cuba is being used as a base for training in communism and for the spread of communism."

The reporting OAS committee, formed in 1962 when Cuba was ousted from the organization, urged a high-level meeting of intelligence experts to deal with the Communist threat.

It also called for specific measures that OAS governments have pledged themselves to take in order to curb the travel of Communist agents, funds, and propaganda to other Latin American republics.

It is officially estimated that there are now more than 250,000 Communist Party members in Latin America. Of these, only about 60,000 are reported to be in Cuba.

The committee said that Communist agents are operating freely throughout the area and are making flagrant inroads into Latin American governments, labor unions, student organizations, and professional groups.

"It is important to mention that there are some 80 centers for culture and friendship with Cuba in the American republics," the report said, adding these were obvious Communist "fronts."

The Communist machinery in Latin America, according to the committee report, is geared to "provoke social and economic chaos, weaken governments, and bring the masses into a prerevolutionary situation."

"To develop their subversive campaign, the countries of the Communist orbit abuse, in ever more alarming fashion, the prerogatives that countries grant to diplomatic missions," the report said.

Through special agitation and propaganda sections in Moscow, Peking, and Havana, the committee said that "instructions on the general topics they should develop" are outlined.

Typical of the guerilla training effort in Latin America, the report said, is Castro's offer of 1,000 scholarships for Latin students that wish to be trained in Communist techniques.

"It is estimated that at least 1,500 persons from other American republics traveled to Cuba during 1962 for this purpose," the report said.

HIS HOLINESS POPE JOHN XXIII

(Mr. MURPHY of Illinois (at the request of Mr. ALBERT) was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. MURPHY of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, he was a man of God and a friend of man. The eulogies to his achievements, and the tributes to his spirituality of character occasioned by his death,

are inappropriate by the extent to which they fail to mirror his own simplicity and greatness. Yet something must be said at a time of such a grievous loss, and I believe it would be part of his great understanding to realize that we are attempting to solace ourselves by speaking in praise of him.

In our grief at his passing we yet realize that the Catholic Church to which he devoted his life and consecrated his death will endure in its sacramental mission, and that part of its strength now derives from his efforts. For his sense of fatherhood was universal in its scope. The short and fruitful years of his pontificate were unparalleled in modern times in the efforts made to reach unity and understanding among groups long estranged.

He has stated that the calling of the ecumenical council was the result of Divine suggestion. He announced his intention of calling the council to the cardinals present in Rome at the celebration of the feast of Saint Paul in January, 1959, and told them that the council's primary purpose was to the care of souls, a pastoral purpose, as his was a pastoral pontificate. He said then of the council that it was to be "not a speculative assembly, but a living and vibrant organism which in the light and love of Christ sees and embraces the whole world."

When he assumed his august office as the Father of Christendom he announced that he sought to be a "good shepherd," following in the steps of the Divine Shepherd.

The care of his paternal spirit reached to all men, for all men were made in the likeness of their Creator, and had been redeemed by Christ his Son.

In the brief years of his pontificate the papal throne came to have new meaning, and no longer occasioned any of the fears which once troubled the Protestant and Orthodox communities. A Protestant professor of divinity noted after the first session of the Council that—

The Protestant world can no longer state that the Holy Father is not willing to discuss freely all the problems that we face.

His greeting to the Jewish groups which visited him was always, "I am Joseph, your brother."

He was indeed the Holy Father, the spiritual father of all mankind.

As the servant of Christ, the Prince of Peace, it was appropriate that the last public function that Pope John attended was a ceremony honoring him for his work in the cause of world peace. This was the occasion of the presentation of the Balzan Peace Prize, held on May 11 in the Quirinal Palace. The citation accompanying the prize declared that the award was "a public recognition of your activity in favor of brotherhood among men, and among all peoples, through appeals for peace and to the good will of men, and of your recent intervention on the diplomatic level."

Replying, Pope John, less than a month from his death, asked the indulgence of his audience in allowing him to remain seated while he spoke. He said:

This humble Pope who speaks to you is fully aware of being something very small before God. He can only humble himself, and thank God who has so favored him.

His encyclicals, "Pacem in Terris," and "Mater et Magistra" reflected his consuming zeal and devotion in the cause of peace. The realism of the encyclical "Peace on Earth" addresses itself directly to the problems of suffering mankind.

As a good shepherd he visited the poorest sections of Rome and even the city's jails. In one, he told the inmates that, "Because you could not visit me, I came to visit you," and in a gesture of simple and affectionate humanity he threw his arms around one of the prisoners who was an old man, as was he.

He is gone from us, but he is with his Saviour. The example of his life and his love for us can never die.

EMIL V. PACINI

(Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI (at the request of Mr. ALBERT) was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, may I take this opportunity to join with many others who express their sympathy over the passing of Mr. Emil V. Pacini, a former alderman in the city of Chicago, who was serving as ward committeeman of Chicago's 10th Ward at the time of his death.

Emil was first elected to the city council by the residents of the 10th Ward in 1945 and he served these people until April of this year. Having had the privilege of serving with him as a member of the Cook County Democratic Central Committee, I can say he was a sympathetic man and a person who believed in doing everything possible for the welfare of his people. He was a diligent, hard-working public servant.

He will be missed, and his passing is a loss not only to the residents of the 10th Ward he so ably represented, but to the city of Chicago. As an expert on building and zoning he achieved a great deal for the benefit of Chicago's citizenry.

I wish to extend condolences to Mrs. Pacini and the family in the loss of this splendid man.

THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF VIKINGS

(Mr. BURKE (at the request of Mr. ALBERT) was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record, and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. BURKE. Mr. Speaker, the Independent Order of Vikings will hold their 56th national annual convention in the city of Boston during the week of June 9, 1963.

I wish to commend this fine fraternal organization founded in 1890 by Scandinavian-Americans who migrated here from Sweden, Norway, and Denmark. It is dedicated to those charitable and social ventures befitting the precept of the brotherhood of man and these descend-